

Accord reached on security meet

BRUGES, Aug. 3 (R). — Thirty-three European countries plus the United States and Canada, today reached agreement on the ground rules for next autumn's European Security Conference. American chief delegate Albert Shriver said at the current preparatory meeting here. "We are very happy with today's agreement," Mr. Shriver said. Diplomats attending the meeting said the agreement was subject to approval by their governments. It followed compromise proposals by the Soviet Union earlier today, including concessions to the West. The Soviet proposals are an addition to a Spanish blueprint which has Sept. 27 as the starting date and Dec. 15 as the closing date for the full-scale conference.

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Makarios dies, leaves Cyprus problem-ridden

NICOSIA, Aug. 3 (Agencies). — Archbishop Makarios, President of Cyprus since he led the island to independence in 1960 died today, leaving the turbulent island still divided between its feuding Greek and Turkish communities. Former Foreign Minister, Spyros Kyprianou, President (Speaker) of the House of Representatives, took over as acting President. Archbishop Makarios was temporarily replaced as head of the Greek Orthodox Church in Cyprus by Bishop Chrysostomos of Paphos.

The government announced 40 days of official mourning as emotional crowds flocked to St. John's Cathedral in the capital where the Archbishop's body was lying in state. His funeral was scheduled for Monday when he will be buried at Kykkos monastery, in southwest Cyprus, which he entered as a novice in the 1930s.

Informal sources said after an emergency cabinet meeting that the leaders of the four main political parties had already discussed the implications of the Archbishop's sudden death and would meet again tomorrow. They are expected to try to reach agreement on a common candidate for his succession to avoid election strife, the Cyprus News Agency (CNA) reported.

The Greek ambassador returned to Athens meanwhile for consultations with the Greek government. In a radio and television address, Mr. Kyprianou appealed for unity and said the death of President Makarios was "a blow of tremendous dimensions" leaving a gap extremely difficult to fill.

"We have a duty... to follow in his footsteps and to continue the struggle for the survival of our country," Mr. Kyprianou added. "For us, Makarios is not dead. He will always live up to his national vision and expectations."

Nearly all shops, banks and offices were closed and an emergency cabinet meeting ordered government offices to remain shut until after the funeral.

When the heart attack struck, Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis of Greece ordered his own personal jet to fly a heart specialist to the Archbishop's bedside. But he died at 5.15 a.m. (0315 GMT).

Foreign intervention

The Archbishop's influence on Cypriot politics and his prestige abroad made him an exceptional person whose authority could not easily be contested, even by the foreign intervention which brought upheaval to the island after the July 15 1974 coup d'état. Archbishop Makarios eclipsed in stature all other Cypriot politicians. There is no obvious choice for his successor. Though there will be no shortage of candidates to succeed this man, who managed to be both the link and the subtle manipulator of all political tendencies, from extreme left to extreme right.

The somewhat incongruous coalitions formed in the Archbishop's lifetime will probably encounter more difficulty in blocking pressure from the extreme right which Greek-Cypriots hold responsible for the 1974 coup and the subsequent invasion by Turkish troops.

But the general line-up of political forces is unlikely to change significantly until the presidential elections scheduled for February 1978. Two temporary solutions are possible: either Spyros Kyprianou can continue as acting chief of state until the February elections or interim elections can be called to cover the intervening period.

Observers here are doubtful, however, that the successful candidate will prove to have the weight necessary to take charge of Cyprus' future. Because of the position, Mr. Kyprianou, 45, is the front but his health is delicate and he, too, has suffered heart attacks.

In addition, the Democratic Party Mr. Kyprianou heads is relatively new and its cohesiveness remains untested. The leaders of the communist and socialist parties are likely to back Mr. Kyprianou to prevent damaging reactions from the extreme right to any show of disunity.

Opposing the coalition is the democratic Assembly headed by Glafkos Clerides and grouping several right parties such as EOKA-B and extremist nationalist elements. The coalition remains strong. Mr. Clerides, who was president of the house for 16 years, stands little chance.

In the background are the so-called "strongmen" of the late Archbishop. (Obituary on page 6)

Israeli aid proposed for settlements

TEL AVIV, Aug. 3 (R). — Jewish settlers in Israeli-occupied Arab territories will receive special subsidies, tax exemptions and scholarships for their children under the terms of a bill to be presented shortly by Israel's Minister of Trade and Industry Yigal Horowitz, an authoritative source revealed today.

The source said the plan envisaged giving settlers the same treatment as that accorded to persons who settled in new development towns. These include substantial tax exemptions, help in obtaining housing, long-term loans at low interest, payment of moving costs and scholarships. The settlements have led to bitter protests from Arab states.

The United States recently expressed disapproval of the legislation of three settlements in the West Bank occupied in 1967.

The source said approval of the plan could lead to the establishment of new industries at the settlements.



LAST RESPECTS — Weeping Greek-Cypriots pay their last respects to Archbishop Makarios lying in state at St. John's Cathedral, Nicosia, Wednesday after his death from a heart attack. (AP wirephoto).

Palestinian group rejects U.S. plan

BEIRUT, Aug. 3 (R). — A radical Palestinian guerrilla group today called for resisting courageously and foiling American plans for a Middle East settlement.

A spokesman for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), commenting on the current Middle East trip undertaken by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, said in a press statement:

"The U.S. is adopting completely the Zionist enemy's stand and trying, through its manoeuvres, to dominate the Arab homeland, its wealth and markets in cooperation with Arab reactionary regimes..."

"Plans being raised provide for recognising the Zionist entity established by imperialism... and this is unacceptable to our people," he added.

The spokesman said the U.S. was trying to "impose on the Palestine Liberation Organisation a condition stipulating recognition of Israel..."

"Should this be met the PLO leadership will no longer be ranked as nationalist," he added.

"We hereby reaffirm that we will struggle to foil the settlement and will resist any attempt to impose concessions and surrender," the spokesman said.

The statement called on the "Arab liberation movement to resist courageously and foil Vance's plans."

In an apparent reference to press reports about a "written agreement" between Syria and the PLO, the statement said any accord between the organisation and an Arab regime providing for participation in Geneva Middle East peace talks "is not binding on the Palestinian people."

The Lebanese newspaper Al Anwar said yesterday the alleged agreement provided, among other things, for an independent

Palestinian delegation taking part in the Geneva conference. There was no immediate comment from PLO officials to the announcement yesterday by Mr. Vance and President Sadat after their two-day talks in Alexandria, for an Arab-Israeli foreign ministers meeting in the U.S. excluding the PLO.

But the PLO reiterated its insistence on independent and equal representation at Middle East peace talks last Monday. The Lebanese leftist newspaper Al Safir said the proposal to set up a working group was a unilateral step taken by Egypt and its approval by Syria, the PLO and Jordan was unlikely.

The paper, which dismissed Mr. Vance's mission in Cairo as a failure, predicted serious inter-Arab repercussions if the proposed formation of the group under the U.S. was rejected by other Arabs.

According to the sources West German capital aid to Jordan over the past 15 years amounted to more than DM 400 million (about \$100 million). This was in addition to other forms of assistance such as technical aid and loans.

From Damascus JNA reports that Dr. Hermes has praised the strong relations between Jordan and West Germany in economic, cultural and political fields. In an interview with the Jordan News Agency correspondent Wednesday Dr. Hermes expressed his pleasure in visiting Jordan. "My visit is aimed at consolidation of present Jordanian-German relations," he said.

He also hoped that his talks and meetings with Jordanian officials will bear good results for the interest of the two friendly peoples.

He added that during his stay in Jordan he will visit a number of Jordanian-German joint projects.

The under-secretary emphasised the keenness of West Germany and other European common market countries to contribute to a permanent peace in the Middle East area. He said this had become apparent in the first statement issued by the nine member countries of the European Common Market in 1973, and the second statement issued in June of this year, in which the nine European countries clearly defined their position and keenness on a solution of the M.E. crisis based on a just and durable peace.

The government saw it as an act of discrimination against the Jewish state and Mr. Dayan added that in this context Israel had particularly negative historical recollections — a reference to Nazi persecution of the Jews of Europe.

Since then a visit to Israel by French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud appeared to have patched up relations but observers in Paris said links between the two countries had been put under new strain by the government's move.

The Israeli protest marked a serious blow to hopes expressed by Prime Minister Menachem Begin after his election victory in May — for better relations between the two.

"We cannot but consider this a hostile act against Israel and we expect the French government to correct it without delay," Mr. Dayan told the Knesset (Parliament).

He said the French decision contradicted the spirit of an understanding reached with M. de Guiringaud during his visit here.

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan yesterday accused France of "a hostile act" by excluding the Arab boycott from a law banning economic discrimination against other countries.

Franco-Israeli relations were badly damaged in January when a French court released from custody Abu Daoud, a Palestinian suspected of planning the guerrilla attack on Israeli athletes during the 1972

No decisive progress as Vance in Damascus

DAMASCUS, Aug. 3 (R). — U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance arrived here today from Beirut on the third and possibly most critical stop of his six-nation Middle East tour, carrying a proposal for preparatory peace consultations in New York next month.

The suggestion of talks at foreign-ministers' level emerged during a joint news conference given last night by Mr. Vance and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat after two days of talks in Alexandria.

The attitude of Syrian President Hafez Al Assad could decide the success or failure of the idea, and Lt.-Gen. Assad's attitude might also affect that of Jordan's King Hussein, whom Mr. Vance will see later this week.

Mr. Vance, has apparently failed so far to make decisive progress towards removing the major obstacles to a Geneva Middle East peace conference. A senior American official on board Mr. Vance's plane told reporters that Egyptian leaders the American envoy met in Alexandria had "not concurred" in some of his proposals and had made counter-suggestions of their own.

The official Middle East News Agency (MENA) today listed what it said were a set of "basic principles" for a Middle East peace settlement which were conveyed to Mr. Vance.

The principles represented no significant change in Egypt's known position. MENA said the principles were:

-- full Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war

-- fulfilment of the "national rights" of Palestinians, including their right to self-determination and establishment of a Palestinian state

-- right of every state in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally guaranteed borders

-- a pledge by every state in the region to observe the United Nations charter in its relations with neighbouring states and particularly to refrain from using force and settle disputes peacefully

-- Egyptian readiness to sign a peace agreement with Israel simultaneously with other "parties concerned" if the above principles are accepted.

National Front wins Syrian poll

DAMASCUS, Aug. 3 (R). — Syria's ruling five-party National Progressive Front (NPF) has won a renewed mandate, gaining 35 seats in parliament, according to unofficial general election results today.

The Arab Baath Socialist Party, which dominates the NPF, won 125 seats in the 193-member People's Council (Parliament), and its four allies took 34 seats, according to the unofficial figures.

This would give the NPF 159 seats compared with 124 in the outgoing, single-house Parliament.

Final official results in the two-day election are due to be announced later today. Voting should have ended on Monday but was continued yesterday because insufficient ballots had been cast.

He also hoped that his talks and meetings with Jordanian officials will bear good results for the interest of the two friendly peoples.

He added that during his stay in Jordan he will visit a number of Jordanian-German joint projects.

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UAE to ban alcoholic drinks

ABU DHABI, Aug. 3 (R). — "Alcoholic drinks will be banned in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) with fines, floggings or imprisonment for transgressors, under a draft bill published in newspapers here today. Non-Muslims breaking the ban could be fined up to 5,000 dirhams (770) and Muslims given 40 lashes of the whip. Foreigners caught drinking in public could be jailed for two to six months, and traders in alcoholic drinks for up to one year. Moslems are already banned from drinking in the UAE but non-Moslem foreigners can obtain a licence to buy small amounts of liquor. Foreigners guilty of drunken driving are liable to be deported under present legislation.

Palestinian national rights are generally taken to mean the rights to return home to Palestine, to self-determination and to an independent and sovereign state.

The proposed preliminary talks, Mr. Vance said last night, would deal with both the procedure and substance of Geneva talks. They might take the form of separate meetings between Mr. Vance and the various foreign ministers, U.S. officials said.

By common agreement, the chief procedural obstacle to reconvening the 1973 Geneva peace conference is the issue of separate Palestinian representation, as demanded by Arab states and rejected by Israel.

The three substantive issues have been commonly defined as the determination of final boundaries, the nature of the peace settlement and a resolution to the Palestinian question.

Mr. Vance was having an informal dinner with Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel-Halim Khaddam tonight. Formal talks begin tomorrow.

A time for Mr. Vance's meeting with President Assad has not yet been set.

PLO must be faced

The senior U.S. official rejected reporters' contention that the establishment of working groups was intended to avoid the question of Palestinian representation.

The official said: "I think that in the working group, we would be discussing substantive matters as well as procedural matters. But the purpose of it is not to duck the PLO question. That's a question we're going to have to face at a certain point in time."

He said the purpose of the working group was to "get at the problem of trying to further narrow the differences and make progress in both procedural and substantive matters."

Jordanian officials reserved comment on the proposals until they held discussions with Mr. Vance himself.

In Israel, officials welcomed the proposal for a New York meeting, saying a foreign minister's meeting might take the place of a reconvened Geneva peace conference.

Political analysts here said they were certain President Assad would not accept the New York talks as a substitute for Geneva.

It appeared that President Assad had not been consulted in advance on the issue. He had a four-hour meeting last night with Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat, and PLO sources said the subject never came up.

The talks, which centred on possible new steps towards a Geneva peace conference, were held at the request of the PLO leader, the sources said.

They said President Assad gave assurances that he continued to back the Palestinian cause and would support Palestinian rights. The other elements to a Middle East settlement were full Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and an end of the state of belligerency, the sources quoted him as saying.

Puerto Rican group terrorises New York with handbag bomb

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (R). — Bombs planted in women's handbags exploded in two New York skyscrapers today, killing one man and injuring five other people.

The blasts were followed by a telephone warning that more bombs had been left in at least four other skyscrapers. Police said they received a call saying the bombs were set by an extremist Puerto Rican group seeking immediate independence for the U.S.-administered Caribbean island.

The two bombs exploded within an hour of each other at the Mobil Oil Company building — where all the casualties occurred — and at a 21st floor office rented by the U.S. Defence Department at the Christian Science building.

Police began evacuating the twin-tower 103-storey World Trade Centre, New York's tallest building where 30,000 people work. A spokesman for the centre said squads of police were combing the building for bombs.

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Who is discriminating against whom?

Israel is up in arms over a decision by French Premier Raymond Barre making it possible for French firms to bypass legislation directed primarily against the Arab boycott of Israel.

M. Barre was making use of a proviso in the anti-boycott legislation giving the government powers to suspend the provisions of the law. His action is not only quite legal, it is in keeping with the spirit of the law itself.

It would be naive to pretend that the anti-boycott law is not primarily a political move to placate Israel and Israeli sympathisers in France. Far from being a measure in defence of free trade and Jewish rights it is a discriminatory measure against the Arabs who have a legitimate grievance against Israel which motivated the boycott in the first place. The fact that there is an escape clause in the law means French parliamentarians who voted for the measure were aware of the political issues involved and did not want to hem in the government's options in what they recognise to be a clear foreign policy option.

Before Israel raises a hue and cry about this it should be prepared to show that the Arab boycott of Israel is not well justified. It should also be prepared to explain why it is discriminating against Arabs both in Israel and in the occupied territories.

Why has the Israeli Interior Ministry made a practice of unreasonably delaying approval of the budget of Nazareth Municipality? Why is it refusing to allow Nablus to install electric generators given to the municipality as a gift by former residents of the town and is insisting instead that Nablus be hooked up to the Israeli national grid?

In the light of the Koenig report and the subsequent actions of the Interior Ministry it is clear that Israel has embarked on a policy of discrimination against the Arabs of Nazareth, hoping to displace them and thus reduce the Arab-Jewish ratio in the area. That is not a case of racial discrimination which merits an outraged outcry, but is going unnoticed.

In the case of Nablus, it would be silly to suspect that Israel's motive is to spare the former residents the cost of the three generators. Israel wants to integrate the occupied town into the Israeli economy and further spread its jurisdiction over the occupied territories. Is that a fair practice?

Are we to understand that Israeli discrimination against Arabs is to be condoned and pass without a word of protest, but that foreign powers must bow to the will of Israeli government and its own one-sided interpretation of what constitutes fair play?

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RAY commented on the return, Tuesday, of His Majesty King Hussein from a week-long visit to Iran. Relations between Jordan and Iran, the paper said, have always been clear and cooperative but now take up a more important dimension due to the particular circumstances the two countries are passing through. Jordan carries the "main burden" of the Arab's First Cause in taking up national and Islamic responsibilities, and Iran is an international economic centre of great importance in the Islamic World. Therefore, the paper thought, the role to be played by Jordan on behalf of the Arabs needs, to be more effective, the Islamic "supporting role" which Iran stands most qualified to play among the sister Moslem states.

AL AKHBAR speculated that because no agreement has been forthcoming on the basic points in the Middle East conflict the parties concerned

have opted for the choice of agreeing on just about anything to save the face of the American initiative which is trying to chisel out an accord between the Arabs and Israel. The only hope of an accord between these two parties is the Geneva conference, especially if it were to convene under the Israeli notion of holding it without preconditions. This view, the paper said, is strengthened by the fact that the problem of Palestinian representation at Geneva has been shelved for the moment making it seem that the tour of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will result in nothing more than an agreement by all parties to attend the preconditions Geneva talks. Such a conference, the paper concluded, will be other than the conference agreed upon in United Nations Resolution 339 and is a safe way out for the American mediatory effort rather than for the

Japanese firm to join search for oil here

TOKYO, Aug. 3 (R). — A Japanese firm, Fuyo Petroleum Development Corporation, said today it was seeking Japanese government approval to acquire a 35 per cent stake in a Jordanian oil development project.

The firm said it planned to join the U.S. Filon Company and the French Petroleum company, CFP, in the project.

Filon, which owns the mining rights of an 8,400 square kilometre area in the Ajloun Heights, has agreed to farm out 70 per cent of the rights to Fuyo and CFP on an equal basis for joint exploration, it added.

Natural Resources Authority officials in Amman declined to comment recently on the results of exploration. They stated that they did not want to raise people's hopes too much.

4,766 work permits issued this year

AMMAN (JNA). — The number of foreign workers in Jordan has increased considerably since 1973 according to sources at the Ministry of Labour.

During the first six months of this year, the Labour Department issued 4,766 work permits, as against 376 in 1973.

These figures do not include Syrians who work here without work or residence permits.

The number of Syrians who visited Jordan in the first six months of this year totalled 169,732, compared with 370,774 Syrians here last year.

A total of 19,520 Egyptians visited Jordan in the same period compared with 31,660 last year.

Economists to discuss integration

AMMAN (JNA). — The Jordanian and Syrian Economists Societies Thursday start talks in Damascus to prepare for the joint seminar they will hold here in December to evaluate the work of the various joint Jordanian-Syrian committees and assess the progress achieved in the drive for unity.

The seminar will study the Jordanian-Syrian integration experiment and discuss its positive aspects and difficulties encountered. The secretary general of the Jordanian Economists Society said Wednesday.



His Highness Crown Prince Hassan takes a stroll down the streets of Madaba Wednesday after opening a new branch of the Housing Bank. (JNA photo).

Ma'an fetes King's silver jubilee

AMMAN (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday paid a visit to Ma'an Governorate as part of his silver jubilee celebrations.

Tens of thousands of people from all over the governorate gathered in the town to greet the King when he arrived by helicopter in the morning. The King was received by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Minister of Interior Suleiman Arar, the governor of Ma'an, the town's mayor and director of police and district governors.

The King's cavalcade toured Ma'an, where cheering crowds lined the flag-bedecked streets. Dancing and singing lived up to the proceedings.

A sports festival and parade later took place at the Directorate of Agriculture. The King reviewed groups of students, scouts, horsemen and camel riders. Decorated vehicles representing various industrial and commercial activities in the governorate, notably that of the Port of Aqaba, followed fast on their heels.

The festival was concluded with horse and camel racing. King Hussein also met with dignitaries and tribal sheikhs to enquire about their needs.

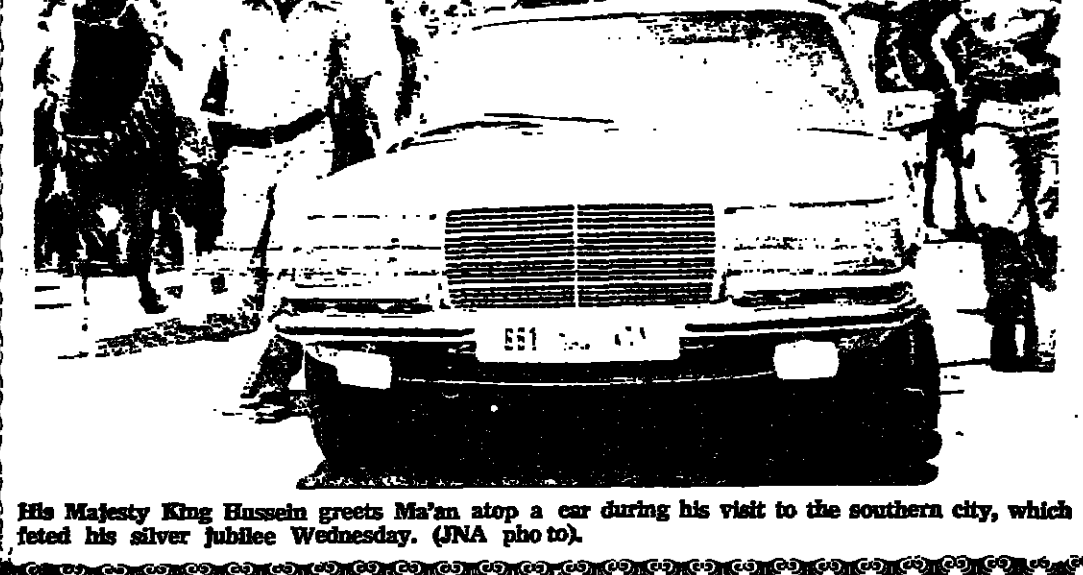
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His Majesty King Hussein greets Ma'an atop a car during his visit to the southern city, which feted his silver jubilee Wednesday. (JNA photo).

Utah Middle East Centre gives Americans an educational boost

AMMAN (J.T.). — From its modest beginning in 1960, the Middle East Centre at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City has developed into one of the nation's leading training centres for Middle East specialists.

Exchange programmes have been developed with universities in Tunisia, Iran, Turkey and Israel, and Utah-trained economists, technicians, analysts and academicians are playing an increasingly important part in the Middle East's spectacular change and development.

The "Utah connection" is an unlikely one. Outwardly, the state appears to be remote from the Middle East. Yet Utah's historic association with Iran, for example, can be traced to 1911 when Utah State University, formerly known as Utah State Agricultural College, sent a team of advisers to Iran.

The centre has experienced steady growth since Khosrow Mostofi approached the university administration 19 years ago with a proposal that the institution offer courses in Middle East studies. He found officials receptive but dubious.

Who would take such classes, they wondered. Iranian-born scholar Mostofi, who had just completed a Ph.D. in political science at the university, suggested that the best way to find the answer was to try the idea. They did, and "much to their surprise and satisfaction," Dr. Mostofi recalls, there

was encouraging student response to the three trial courses. In 1960 the university opened a Middle East Centre after the National Defence Education Act of 1958 provided a source of funds. Dr. Mostofi has been centre director since 1967.

In the past five years, the centre has reflected the rising prominence of the Mideast in U.S. economic and strategic interests. Enrollment in Middle East studies constitutes roughly eight per cent of the university's 22,000 students; language training has extended to area high schools; the three U.S. service academies send officers to Utah for training as Mideast specialists; the average number of graduate students in the centre's Arabic language training has jumped from 60 to 80; and a continuing stream of area scholars have been coming to the campus both as lectures and visiting professors.

Overall, the centre's enrollment has climbed from 1,060 students in 1971 to 1,354 this year in both the undergraduate and graduate levels. Area studies are most popular, followed by language, linguistics and literature.

"American are pulling out of their Western shell," Dr. Mostofi observes. "Previously there had been little interest in that part of the world and, consequently, little reason to study it. But the American public now is becoming aware that the Middle East is vitally important and, indeed, can have a direct influence on an individual's way of living."

"This global association also gives new importance to the area's languages," says the 55-year-old administrator-professor. "We hope to see the day when Arabic, Persian, Hebrew and Turkish will be offered as readily as French and Spanish."

Although the world's attention has been drawn to the Middle East by its recurrent wars and newly acquired economic leverage, a true understanding of its various nations stems from the study of the differing cultures, says Dr. Mostofi.

"When I first arrived on the campus, I was startled to find that the best information available on the Middle East was from biblical studies," Mostofi relates. "So a major effort during the centre's first seven years was to establish a strong research library, a responsibility undertaken primarily by Dr. Aziz S. Atiya, the centre's first director. He felt there could be no effective centre without an effective library."

Atiya, one of the world's foremost authorities on Arabic studies, came to Utah in 1959 at the request of Dr. A. Ray Olpin, the then university president, who felt the native Egyptian's reputation would help focus attention on the fledgling centre.

His extensive contacts and frequent book-buying trips to the Middle East led to the creation of a Middle East library considered to be one of the finest in the nation, and which now bears his name. Atiya retired as director in 1967 and has subsequently been recognised as Distinguished Professor of History at the university. In 1974, he received the highest honour that can be accorded a scholar -- the presentation of a Festschrift, a collection of essays written by his most distinguished peers.

Today the library collection exceeds 110,000 items including periodicals, manuscripts and microfilms. There are more than 34,000 volumes in the Arabic section alone and over 700 Islamic documents from the 7th to 11th centuries in a treasured papyri collection.

The centre provides two undergraduate degree programmes in Arabic and Persian. There are also master's and doctoral programmes in Middle East studies with an area of concentration in Arabic, Hebrew, Persian or Turkish.

"This year we are in the process of extending our graduate programme to anthropology, history, political science and sociology," Dr. Mostofi says. The centre presently is supported by 12 academic departments representing the Colleges of Humanities, Social and Behavioural Science, Education and Fine Arts. The professional colleges of business, law and medicine are also becoming involved in the programme.

The centre has also firmly established ties in Iran, with an academic programme at the University of Tehran and a newly developed Division of Iranian Studies at the Utah campus which will administer interdisciplinary work leading to a master's degree.

Hundreds of Iranians have been educated at the University of Utah and Utah State. About 500 are presently enrolled in Utah colleges, and an estimated 1,000 Iranians reside in the state.

A summer programme is conducted annually at the University of Tunis, which attracts some 40 students from across the country, and a six-week course for Utah public school teachers was initiated in 1976 in cooperation with the American University in Cairo.

However, Dr. Mostofi stresses that language training is the core of the programme, a concept established at the centre's inception. "In addition to the four basic languages of Farsi, both ancient and modern Greek is taught annually, and Sanskrit is taught biannually," he points out. "Two years ago, in response to student inquiry, we also taught a course in Urdu."

Student interest in Arabic has taken a pronounced jump. Why? Dr. Sami A. Hanna, one of two professors of Arabic in the centre's graduate programme, says it's partly because

New Housing Bank opened in Madaba

AMMAN (JNA). — A new branch of the Housing Bank was opened in Madaba Wednesday as part of the bank's policy to expand its activities throughout the Kingdom.

In a speech delivered on the occasion, Housing Bank Chairman Zuheir Khoury outlined the bank's projects and praised the support provided for the bank by local institutions and citizens.

The bank's total deposits exceeded JD 30 million, he added, and liquid assets totalled JD 9 million. It has granted JD 45 million in loans to individuals and organisations.

The bank is a pan-Arab body, as five Arab states participate in its capital. Arab citizens can also place their deposits in it, he stressed.

His Highness Crown Prince Hassan officially opened the bank. He then visited the Greek Orthodox Church and was briefed on its mosque and was also visited the town's mosque, the tapestry factory and the military consumers corporation.

The Crown Prince was accompanied on his visit by Minister of Finance Mohammad Da-

bhas, Governor of the Central Bank Dr. Mohammad Said Nabulsi, the director of the Agricultural Credit Corporation, the director of the Industrial Development Bank, Madaba's district commissioner and high-ranking government and military officials in the district.

Secretarial course opens

AMMAN (JNA). — A course in secretarial work started at the Institute of Public Administration Wednesday morning.

The four-month course, attended by 27 female tawfiq graduates, will qualify the students for the post of secretary.

The course is organised by the Union of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce in cooperation with the Institute of Public Administration.

Pakistan contributes \$20,832 to UNRWA

AMMAN (J.T.). — The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) announced Wednesday that it had received a contribution of \$20,832 for 1977 from Pakistan.

Since 1952 Pakistan has contributed \$824,765 to the agency. UNRWA's deficit for 1977 presently stands at \$14.4 million on a revised budget of \$134 million.

UNRWA also announced that it had received a contribution of antibiotic medicines from the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association of Tokyo.

Mr. Minao Tsuchiya, Japan's Ambassador to Jordan, handed

over the shipment of antibiotics to Director of UNRWA Affairs John Tanner last Monday. The association decided to contribute the antibiotics, including 500 milligrams of erythromycin and 12,500 milligrams of neomycin, in response to a joint request by the Federation of Economics Organisations, of Japan, Japan's Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Japanese Federation of Employers' Associations, the Japanese Committee for Economic Development and the Industry Club of Japan.

The five economic organisations have themselves contributed a total of \$130,000 in cash to UNRWA in the past

Irbid coop organisation works on farming projects

IRBID (JNA). — The Irbid Co-operative Directorate and the Ministry of Agriculture are presently implementing a number of agricultural and co-operative projects to increase the amount of cultivated and develop local societies, Mr. Jamal Obaidat, the Director of Irbid's co-operative movement, said Wednesday.

These projects include the improvement of agriculture in rainfed areas, a survey of cul-

tivated lands, soil protection, reclamation of desert land and the development of industrial co-operative societies, he said.

They also include projects to develop consumer co-operatives to ensure the sale of basic commodities at reasonable prices and the creation of housing societies, which can purchase land and set up housing units with the help of the Housing Bank and the Housing Corporation, he concluded.

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Western nations "hard sell" arms to help pay rising fuel bills

One of the most disturbing aspects of the mounting boom in the sale of military weapons is the arms race between countries in the Third World. Their orders have risen from \$240 million in 1972 to \$2.3 billion in 1976. This article reports on a new book which expresses just how far the developing countries have been by the "hard sell" of Western arms dealers.

By John Rowley

LONDON, (Gentle) — One of the least-noticed legacies of the energy crisis, which hit a world's headlines in 1972 and 1973, with the oil embargo and the end of cheap fuel, is the mounting boom in arms sales from Western nations. The big customers are, of course, Iran and Saudi Arabia, which imported not less than 1,250 million worth of arms from the United States alone, while in 1976 Saudi Arabia imported some \$2,500 million worth of arms from the United States alone. This is a fivefold increase over 1972, and over 150 times more than 1970.

But, as Anthony Sampson points out in his new book *Arms Bazaar* (Hodder &oughton, £5.95), the most disturbing arms race is between the countries of the Third World who can least afford to buy weapons instead of food and welfare. Developing countries without 1 to sell increased their orders of American arms from \$40 million in 1972 to \$2,300 million in 1976 — more than they were spending on health and education put together. This vast trade was fuelled by the big international companies such as Lockheed and Northrop in America, Dassault in France and Hawker Siddeley in Britain, but by government agencies such as the Defence Security Assistance Agency in Washington or Britain's more recently named Defence Sales Organisation. With huge commissions on sales to be given and gained, bribery and corruption inevi-

tably assumed scandalous proportions, as the revelations of secret dealings by Lockheed Northrop brought to light. The pay-offs to agents in Switzerland and the Middle East and to public figures in Belgium and Japan were more spectacular than those to smaller fry in developing countries but no more influential in clinching sales.

Sampson instances the case of Colombia where in 1972 Lockheed were promoting their Hercules transport plane at a time when the president was calling for a reduction of the military budget. High air force officers were persuaded to ignore the reduction in return for bribes or "sugar" amounting to \$100,000. He tells of other bribes in Indonesia where, under President Sukarno, 75 per cent of the budget was going on arms and how, under General Suharto, payments were switched to a group of officers who had their "sugar" deposited with a widows and orphans fund in Singapore.

In the Philippines Lockheed used propaganda techniques to stir up public indignation at the proposed sale by the Pentagon of old C119 transports in order to sell their own Hercules planes.

But, according to Sampson, President Nixon must bear a special responsibility for setting the arms race alight in the developing countries. In Latin America in June 1973, for instance, he reversed the previous American policy on arms sales to allow Northrop's Tiger fighters to be sold in Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia and Peru. As a result the area once again became a free-for-all for arms salesmen — not all of them Americans. The Russians took advantage of huge American sales

in countries along Russia's Middle East frontiers to arm Peru with fighters, knowing that the United States was in no position to lodge a protest. The Middle East build-up thus helped to justify the build-up elsewhere. And it was Mr. Nixon who had stepped up the pace in that sensitive area

ARMS SALES BOOM

Guns before food in Third World

US, USSR, Britain and France supply between 80-90% of all major weapons sold to the Third World.

Third World orders went up from \$240 million in 1972 to \$2,300 million in 1976.

US sales in 1,000's of dollars	1970	1974	1975	1976
BRAZIL	2,458	71,288	27,090	10,610
EGYPT	—	—	—	67,271
ETHIOPIA	6	7,426	22,100	118,840
INDIA	2,094	2,817	8,142	3,266
INDONESIA	Less than \$500	148	48,555	3,101
IRAN	113,081	4,280,652	2,570,296	1,301,287
ISRAEL	44,416	2,488,340	863,061	918,478
JORDAN	28,826	51,538	80,923	434,145
KUWAIT	—	28,001	377,812	130,517
MALAYSIA	1,837	1,414	4,263	2,940
MOROCCO	2,439	8,355	299,888	120,820
NIGERIA	—	4,403	2,771	1,803
PAKISTAN	4,423	11,203	37,268	36,620
PERU	2,153	43,332	27,278	24,024
PHILIPPINES	843	4,889	31,609	28,371
SAUDI ARABIA	44,864	1,906,499	1,549,844	2,502,454
SWITZERLAND	4,435	8,534	49,512	454,735
THAILAND	21,146	20,603	14,768	89,508

Per capita cost of military expenditure averages \$10 in 93 Third World countries with a per capita GNP of \$208.

through a private deal with the Shah of Iran.

At a meeting in Tehran, early in 1972, attended only by the two leaders, Nixon agreed to sell Iran "virtually any conventional arms it wanted," supported by unlimited American techniques. It was the first time that any non-indus-

try country has been allowed to reach the same level as the United States in the conventional arms game. Sampson concludes that no real explanation has yet been found as to why this sweeping change of policy was made — though some unsavoury guesses have been made.

ports, was becoming an important new buyer. Kenya, worried by the arms build-up in Uganda on one side and by Russian arms in Somalia on the other, turned to America for arms. At the same time Belgium, one of the most persistent of arms sellers, continues to export 90 per cent of her arms production, while even neutral Switzerland which has attempted to live by humanitarian principles, exports 30 per cent of its output.

In France, 270,000 jobs depend on defence, and a quarter of these are dependent on exports. German arms sales crept up during the sixties culminating in the sale of eight nuclear power stations to Brazil with the potential to produce nuclear weapons.

As Italy built up its defence within NATO it first sold ships and then aircraft to the Third World to make its home industry viable. Arms from Eastern Europe played a prominent part in Lebanon's civil war.

Only Japan, with its historical aversion to the arms business following Hiroshima, has avoided involvement, while Sweden, with two of the most advanced companies in the world — Saab and Bofors — has succeeded, with occasional lapses, in rigorously controlling sales.

For the future, Anthony Sampson is pessimistic. Only international agreement, he says, can achieve long-term limitation of arms sales. But while the talking goes on more nations join the free-for-all with countries like Israel acquiring their own arms industry.

If there is hope, it is that the arms trade, like the slave trade before it, will be ended by the determination of the dominant world power. Just as Britain acting alone was finally able to end the slave trade so he believes that only the United States can take an effective lead today against the arms trade.

Third Circle Phantasmic By Omar Jawad

On the road again

I've always considered it my duty to society as an Arab to try and help resolve the Middle East conflict. But I can't understand how someone as rational and calm as Cyrus Vance would want to get his pleasant life entangled in a process so mixed-up and bewildering as the Arab-Israeli dispute. It makes me think that if the man is crazy enough to do this voluntarily, when instead he could be off signing treaties in the Panama Canal Zone, then he must be crazy enough to mix in with the people here in the Holy Land, and that out of the cocktail of crazies perhaps we shall have a peace settlement.

That was all preface, and what I really want to discuss this week is the difficulties that Mr. Vance must go through in preparing for his Middle East tour. One of my sneaky associates was able to plant a microphone in Mr. Vance's office last weekend, and the following is an unedited transcript of those portions of Mr. Vance's briefing that I have been able to transcribe from the tape recordings we made

Vance: O.K. let's get this briefing over with because we have a lot to do next week. Cruise O'Toole (Top State Department Middle East briefing officer): Well, Mr. Secretary, I think the first thing we have to identify is the complexity of the problems that are likely to arise on your trip.

Vance: Now I think I know the most difficult problem. That's Mr. Arabfat's respiration problem, isn't it?

O'Toole: Uh, sir, that's not quite it, sir. It's Mr. Arabfat, not Arabfat, and his problem is not respiration, it's representation at the Geneva talks. You better practice this one some more before we leave.

Vance: Oh, dear, I thought his problem was that he was so fat he had trouble breathing. O'Toole: Well, in a sense he does have some breathing space difficulties, but that's not part of our mission. We're supposed to get the Arabs and the Israelis to Geneva, and from there they'll negotiate peace.

Vance: What about the Refreshment Front. I was told there'd be a problem on the Refreshment Front because Coca Cola is banned in the Arab countries because of the boycott, and if we can't get our cokes every afternoon, I'm not sure we'll be able to make it through this whole tour.

O'Toole: Uh, sir, there is a problem, but it's not the Refreshment Front, it's the Rejection Front. Those are the Palestinians who don't want to go to Geneva, and we're worried they may spoil everything.

Vance: What's that guy's name, Potash?

O'Toole: No, Mr. Secretary, it's not Potash, it's Habash, and he's the leader of the Rejection Front.

Vance: Boy, oh, boy, I'm gonna have a real hard time with all those Middle Eastern names. You know, it took me three weeks to learn how to pronounce Begin's name. I'll tell you a secret. When the Likud won the Israeli elections, Jimmy and I were real mad. Every-

body thought that it was because the Likud would upset our peace plans. In fact, the real reason was that we didn't know how to pronounce those people's names. I'd give anything to go back to the days of Golda and Abba.

O'Toole: Uh, sir, I don't think we can complain much on this subject because we've got Zbigniew Brzezinski that they have to learn.

Vance: Well, I guess you're right. O.K. tell me now, are we gonna have to stop in Lebanon again? I'd really like to avoid that, because the last time we were there I had to spend the first hour buying postcards and plastic camels, and the next hour telling everybody that I didn't need anyone to carry my bags for me.

O'Toole: I think we'll have to spend at least half a day there to find out first hand what has happened there since your last trip.

Vance: Is that war over yet?

O'Toole: Yes, sir, pretty much, and now some of the fighters are going over to the Libyan-Egyptian front.

Vance: Well, can't we kill two birds with one stone, so to speak, and talk to the Lebanese fighters while we step in Egypt?

O'Toole: You're going to have to be very careful in Egypt, sir, because everyone who gets off an airplane at Cairo these days is automatically assumed to be a mediator trying to end the Egypt-Libya fighting. You'll have to wear a sign on your coat lapel that identifies you as a mediator in the war with Israel. If they try to send you to Tripoli after your Cairo talks, you will have to be very firm with them.

Vance: When do I get to see a belly dancer?

O'Toole: Well, sir, you know this brings up a very delicate protocol problem. Mr. Kissinger didn't see a belly dancer until after his fourth shuttle mission and after the signing of his first Arab-Israeli disengagement agreement. So you can't really expect them to show you a belly dancer after only two trips to the area.

Vance: I understood from the cables we received from Henry's friend Anwar last week that Anwar's friend Henry laid down some very strict rules about belly dancers. One of these was that we could see one belly dancing performance for every 3,000 kilometres of travel we put in while on our peace-seeking mission. I suggest that we make two quick plane trips to Mauritania and back from our furthest point to the east, which would qualify us for at least three belly dancing shows.

O'Toole: Sir, we seem to be getting a bit off course. Our main goal is to bring all the parties in the dispute to the conference table in Geneva, and before Oct. 10 if possible.

Vance: That's gonna get me stuck on Mr. Arabfat's breathing problems again, and I sure don't look forward to trying to resolve that mess. And the Refreshment Front people will have to be dealt with. And that Begin fellow, what's his first name? Machette? Machinegun? What the hell does he call himself???

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Reacting to foreign criticism

Japan reflate economy

TOKYO, Aug. 3 (R). — Japan today announced measures to reflate the economy which are expected to boost imports, following foreign criticism of its

export drive and record trade surplus.

The package included increased industrial investment, the building of new oil stockpiling bases and more aid for developing countries.

The Economic Planning Agency said more steps, including a large supplementary budget, would probably be taken later this month after Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda's South-east Asian tour.

Japan's trade surplus rose to a record \$6,620 million during the first six months of this year.

The new domestic measures are expected to stimulate and thus increase imports.

Mr. Fukuda said last month the economy had to be stimulated to stop overseas criticism and ensure that Japan achieved its 6.7 per cent economic growth target for 1977.

Today's measures also include

ded relief for local industries hurt badly by a recession that began in 1973, and a doubling of industrial plant exports. Electrical power companies have been told to place additional orders worth 700 billion yen (\$2.65 billion) with machinery makers ahead of schedule before next March.

Three additional oil stockpiling bases will be built to increase Japan's oil stocks to 90 days from present 80 by March 1979, the agency added without giving further details.

It said exports of industrial plants would be doubled to around \$16 billion during the year ending next March compared with 1976.

This would be done by loans from the Japanese Export-Import Bank for exports to Iran, Iraq, Indonesia, the Soviet Union, Brazil, Algeria and Nigeria.

Witteveen facility could be set up in two weeks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (R). — A special multi-billion dollar fund to help nations with severe balance of payments problems could be set up in two weeks if the donor countries agree on its final details this weekend, monetary sources said today.

Finance ministers of the world's richest countries meet in Paris on Saturday to discuss the new lending pool, which was endorsed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in April.

The sources said the pool, dubbed the "Witteveen facility" after IMF Managing Director Johannes Witteveen, could be established before the IMF Board takes its annual two-week recess in mid-August.

They said Mr. Witteveen called the meeting in order to put the final touches to the fund which is to be financed by IMF members made up of Western nations with strong currencies and major oil-producing countries.

The fund is now expected to start at about \$11.7 billion, but could rise if additional creditors join in later.

At present Mr. Witteveen's original target of \$16 billion will not be met.

Saudi Arabia and the United States are likely to be the largest donors but the amount of individual contributions will be one of the Paris meeting's major topics.

Saudi Arabia has been widely reported as willing to contribute up to \$2.5 billion, and private indications from the Carter administration are that the U.S. will match this.

Major contributions are also expected from Japan, West Germany and Switzerland.

Canada, Belgium and Holland are also likely donors. Britain, France and possibly Italy are seen as prospective future contributors but it is unlikely they will be directly represented in Paris, the sources said.

Kuwait, Venezuela, Iran and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) are other likely donors from among the oil-producing states.

Another major topic on the meeting's agenda would be the question of interest rates against liquidity of contributions to the fund, the sources said.

Some of the oil-producing nations would prefer a high interest rate and are prepared to accept a relatively non-liquid investment in return.

But some industrial nations are said to favour a somewhat lower rate of interest to offset a more liquid investment.

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PHYSICISTS PROBE NEUTRON STAR'S FINAL FLING -- Research scientists at the Max Planck Institute of Extra-Terrestrial Physics in Munich used this balloon to probe the magnetic field of Hercules X1, a neutron star 12,000 light years away in a far corner of the universe.

Neutron stars are heavenly bodies that have exhausted their nuclear fuel and burn up in one final fling, leaving a dense mass of dead matter -- so dense that the earth would be a mere 300 metres in diameter. Hercules X1 boasts the highest magnetic flux density so far recorded: 4.6 billion gauss.

X-ray telescopes beamed at its last intense flicker have shed light on other aspects of the phenomenon. Scientists at the Max Planck Institute and Tübingen University plan to send up a second balloon probe shortly.

Energy Department wins approval in U.S. Houses

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (R). — An Energy Department, first new department of the United States government in 11 years, is expected to be created this week following overwhelming Senate approval last night.

At its head will be Mr. James Schlesinger, the 48-year-old former Defence Secretary and head of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) who is President Carter's energy adviser.

As Secretary of Energy, he will become a member of the Carter cabinet.

His mission: To direct Mr. Carter's war on America's increasing dependence on foreign oil, now approaching half of all U.S. consumption.

The Senate approval -- by 76 votes to 14 -- followed a 353-57 vote in the House of Representatives earlier in the day. In that vote, opposition Republicans lost their bid to end the new department after five years by a 257-157 margin.

Today the House votes on Republican proposals to end all price controls on natural gas. Instead of the president's plan to keep price ceilings but allow a higher price for new natural gas.

But the leader in the House of President Carter's energy conservation measure, Democrat Thomas Ashley, predicted at a news conference yesterday that the administration would win its fight to keep price controls on natural gas.

Another major battle is likely over the administration's proposal to raise the four cent tax on petrol.

Mr. Carter wants either a four cent tax over two years or a five cent tax starting in 1979.

The new Energy Department will consolidate a group of government agencies now dealing with energy.

It is the biggest government re-organisation since the Transportation Department was created in 1966.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

American Bell wins Iranian contract

* NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AFP). — American Bell International Inc. has won a \$141-million contract from the Iranian government to expand telecommunications in Iran, it was learned here yesterday. Under the 10-year plan, 5 million telephone lines will be installed in 600 Iranian villages. A satellite communication system will also be put into effect. The subsidiary had already estimated Iran's telephonic requirements and carried out preliminary studies connected with them.

Portugal seeks trade increase with UAE

* LISBON, Aug. 3 (R). — Portuguese Prime Minister Dr. Mario Soares last night received Dr. Mane' Said Al Oteiba, visiting Minister for Petroleum and Mineral Resources of the United Arab Emirates. The minister said on arrival here that he hoped his visit would strengthen relations between the two countries. Portuguese Secretary of State for Energy Balao Horta told reporters Portugal wanted to reduce its trade deficit with the United Arab Emirates by exporting more industrial technology there.

Iraq, Malta sign trade agreement

* VALLETTA, Aug. 3 (AFP). — Malta and Iraq have signed a trade agreement following talks in Malta, it was learned here yesterday. Its aim is to boost trade between the two countries. The Secretary at the Ministry of Trade, Robert Stivala, signed for Malta while the Iraqi Director General of Foreign Trade, Farruk Al Obadi, signed for his country.

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Commodity markets show the United States winning the "coffee war"

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (AFP). — The United States appears to be winning the "coffee war" commodity markets sources said here yesterday.

After a hectic time when coffee prices on the world market sky-rocketed, the floor has now fallen out of the market -- largely due to the American consumer, the sources added.

Lower consumption of coffee in the U.S. -- 20 per cent down on last year -- is one of the principal causes of the downward trend in market prices, experts feel. A Harris Survey in July showed that 56 per cent of American families had cut their consumption of coffee, preferring tea or other hot drinks.

The drop in consumption corresponds to four cups a day less per person than in the days before the market went wild -- and this among Americans, considered the world's largest consumers of coffee, drinking on average 10 cups a day.

However, this change has also affected the American coffee industry, with instant coffee production down 25 per

cent on last year. The top American coffee distributor, General Foods, saw its net profits drop by 3.8 per cent and has been forced to lay off "a certain number" of workers in its four factories as a result.

The second-biggest distributor, Folger's, cut its wholesale price for ground coffee by 90 U.S. cents a pound on May 12.

The company, a division of Procter and Gamble, similarly cut the price of its instant coffee by two U.S. cents an ounce -- for the first time since the beginning of the year.

The previous rise in coffee prices clearly reflected the law of supply and demand, experts said. It began last year at a time when supplies were at their lowest after frost destroyed a large part of the Brazilian crop in 1975.

Political troubles in certain countries, such as Angola, and natural catastrophes in Central America contributed to the price rise.

However, Elinor Guggenheimer, Director of the New York Office for the Defence of the Consumer, then launched a

national boycott campaign aimed at forcing demand, and thereby prices, down again.

This campaign similar to one launched two years ago against high sugar prices, gathered momentum throughout the country with several super-market chains giving it their support.

The upward trend of coffee prices prompted two House of Representatives sub-committees to stage an inquiry into the price rise. These two sub-committees -- one on trade, consumers and monetary affairs, and the other on markets, consumer relations and nutrition -- held public hearings in February at which producer countries, especially Brazil, were accused of manipulating the market.

Paralleling these sub-committee hearings, other inquiries were carried out by government agencies into certain transactions by foreign brokers.

Meanwhile, a study by the American business weekly U.S. News and World-Report suggested that consumers should be paying a lot less for their coffee within the next few months. Already some super-market chains have dropped their price by five per cent since June.

U.S. flag tankers must carry 10% of imported oil by 1984 under bill proposed to House

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (R). — A congressional committee yesterday supported proposed legislation which would require nearly 10 per cent of imported oil to be carried in American flag tankers by 1984.

But Republican National Chairman Bill Brock bitterly attacked the proposal as a violation of treaties and agreements with about 30 countries and denounced it as "a blatant political pay-off."

The bill was approved by the House of Representatives Merchant Marine Committee by 31 votes to four. Under it, 4.5 per cent of U.S. oil would have to be carried in American flag tankers as from Oct. 1, 1978 and rise by annual increments of one per cent.

A similar preference bill won congressional passage in 1974 but was not signed into law by President Ford.

Mr. Brock said that Mr. Carter had received more than \$100,000 from maritime interests during last year's presidential election campaign.

He said internal White House documents contained warnings that the bill, if enacted, would violate treaties and agreements with about 30 countries.

White House Press Secretary Jody Powell denied the political pay-off charge and said the president believed the bill was in the national interest.

Mr. Robert Blackwell, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for maritime affairs, acknowledged at a committee hearing last week that Norway and se-

veral other Western European countries had submitted written arguments against the preference plan.

Republicans, led by Paul McCloskey of California, offered a series of amendments to kill or weaken the bill but were consistently defeated by the Democratic majority in the committee.

Mr. McCloskey repeated demands that administration officials be subpoenaed to testify in opposition to the bill.

Committee Chairman John Murphy, a New York Democrat, said the measure would enhance U.S. national security by strengthening American shipbuilding capacity and would increase employment for seamen and shipyard workers.

Many American-owned tankers now operate under so-called flags of convenience to enable them to avoid the high costs of operating under U.S. laws and with highly-paid American crews.

Tankers receiving the preference will have to have operated under the U.S. flag for at least three years and to have been built in the United States.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

One sterling =	1.7386 / 89	U.S. dollars
One dollar =	2.2922 / 32	West German marks
	2.4315 / 30	Dutch guilders
	2.4005 / 25	Swiss francs
	35.30 / 33	Belgian francs
	4.8560 / 610	French francs
	881.15 / 35	Italian lire
	265.35 / 50	Japanese yen
	4.3600 / 30	Swedish crowns
	5.2425 / 55	Norwegian crowns
	5.9700 / 30	Danish crowns

WALL STREET REPORT

Amidst bomb scares that disrupted New York City, it was business as usual on the New York Stock Exchange, where prices drifted lower. The industrial average was down a point in active trading.

Interest rate worries confronted investors again as the Morgan Guaranty Trust announced a quarter point jump in its prime lending rate to 6-3/4. In mid-June, Morgan was the only New York City bank to cut its rate to 6.5 per cent.

Declines outnumbered advances at the close by a wide 894 to 483 margin.

Among the most active issues, General Motors lost one point at 67.5. Among chemicals, Monsanto lost 1-1/8. Computers were steady.

At the close, the industrial average shows at 886.00, a loss of 1.39 points; Transp at 225.26, a loss of 1.85; utilities at 116.12, a loss of 0.32. 21,170,000 shares changed hands, of which 3,610,000 during the last hour.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

Equities made fresh headway Wednesday in moderate trading, dealers said. At 15:00 the F.T. index was up 7.2 at 459.1. Hopes of a cut in minimum lending rate this Friday continued to influence sentiment but stock shortage accentuated the advance, dealers added.

Government bonds ended narrowly mixed after moderately active two-way trade.

Gold shares ended higher on balance after a mixed morning trend. U.S. issues were mixed while Canadians eased. Australians showed a decline.

Price of gold closed Wednesday in London at \$148/oz.

INVITATION FOR TENDER NO. TCC 8/77 FOR A STANDARD "A" EARTH STATION AND THE MODIFICATION OF THE EXISTING BAQA EARTH STATION

A. The Telecommunications Corporation of Jordan invites the submission of bids for the provision of a standard "A" earth station (on turn key basis) and the modification of the existing Baqa Earth Station in accordance with the bid documents.

B. The bid documents consist of 2 volumes as follows:

Volume 1
Notice and instructions to bidders.
General conditions of contract
Volume 2
Specifications and scope of work

C. Agents can obtain the bid documents from the Telecommunications Corporation Headquarters in Amman for a price of JD 100 (not reimbursable) at the following address:

Secretary of Tender Committee
Telecommunications Corporation
Jabal Amman/Third Circle
P. O. Box 1689 - Telex 1221
Cable: JORTEL AMMAN
Amman

D. The latest date for the submission of offers to the Telecommunications Corporation Headquarters in Amman is 12:00 hours Monday 31 October, 1977.

E. Offers should be submitted in three copies, each in a closed envelope, sealed with red wax, and its covers labelled with the words "Offers for the provision of a standard A earth station and the modification of the existing Baqa Earth Station. Tender No. TCC 8/77 -- original -- 1st copy -- 2nd copy".

F. All bidders will be required to post a bid bond in the amount of JD 100,000 concurrent with the proposal.

G. Any subsequent amendments will automatically be forwarded to purchasers of the tender documents.

Eng. Mohammad Shahid Ismail
Director General

SPECIALISED CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

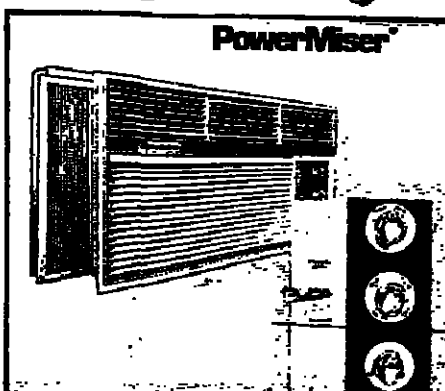
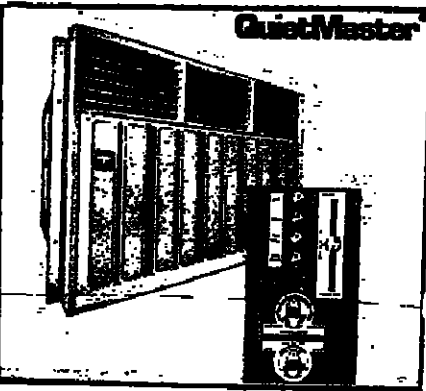
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محلات الصناعات

Somali Embassy in Tanzania says Guerrillas take 76 Ethiopian villages

DAR ES SALAAM, Aug. 3 (R). — Somali guerrillas fighting the Ethiopians in the disputed Ogaden Desert have captured 76 towns and villages, Somalia's Embassy here said today.

Charge d'affaires Mrs. Dahabo Omar Mohammad told a news conference that fierce fighting was at present going on around the large towns of Harar and Dire Dawa on the northern fringe of the Ogaden, in southeast Ethiopia.

She said Somalia was giving moral but not material support to the Western Somalia Liberation Front which is fighting to end Ethiopian rule in the Ogaden.

Mrs. Omar Mohammad said: "Somalia has neither the intention nor can it be drawn into

what is essentially a liberation war between the people of Western Somalia and the colonial regime in Addis Ababa."

Somalia has consistently de-

Mrs. Omar Mohammad said Somali forces had been moved into the Somali border region near the Ogaden.

"We will not hesitate to defend our sovereignty and integrity if attacked from any quarter," she said.

The charge d'affaires said her government welcomed Friday's meeting in Libreville, capital of Gabon, of the eight-nation Organisation of African Unity (OAU) good offices group which was set up in 1973 to try to normalise relations between Ethiopia and Somalia.

"We hope that something will come out of the meeting

and that Ethiopia will be responsive to a solution of the problem. Any peaceful solution will be acceptable to us. We don't want war," Mrs. Omar Mohammad said.

Arab information meet backs Somalis

In a separate development, Arab information ministers meeting in Tunis have approved proposals that the media in their countries back Eritrean and Somali guerrillas fighting the government of Ethiopia.

One of the resolutions passed at the meeting, which ended yesterday, urged the Arab League to cooperate with the liberation fronts in Eritrea and Ogaden "to bring to light the extermination campaigns to which the terrorist Ethiopian regime has committed thousands of soldiers."

The meeting, the 13th session of the Council of Arab Information Ministers, further said it looked forward to a joint conference with African information ministers, the date of which was to be fixed at a meeting of Arab and African media officials in Cairo next month.

YOUTH SHOT IN SOWETO

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 3 (R). — A 16-year-old black youth was shot dead and a number of people wounded when police fired on a crowd of stone-throwing students in Soweto township today. Soweto deputy police chief Brig. Jan Gerber said the youth was killed when police opened fire with nine rounds of bird shot to disperse students in the Ndeni area of the black township outside Johannesburg. He said several youths were wounded in the incident. Brig. Gerber did not identify the dead youth but he said the crowd was attacking vehicles in the area.



PRINCESS VICTORIA -- The Royal Swedish couple, King Carl Gustav and Queen Silvia, hold their first-born Princess Victoria outside the royal summer residence near Stockholm on Monday morning. (AP wirephoto)

Romanian formula may produce East-West accord at Belgrade

BELGRADE, Aug. 3 (R). — Romania yesterday put forward a compromise formula which could bring agreement between East and West this week on the framework for next autumn's European Security Conference, diplomats said. Delegates at the Belgrade preliminary meeting, which is trying to work out the ground rules for the 35-nation conference, said Romania's proposal was made at an informal backstage meeting of about 12 countries from East and West.

Most delegations were consulting their home capitals before adopting a firm position, but one Western delegate commented: "I think we may

wind up with an agreement by Friday."

The current meeting, which opened on June 15, was originally expected to finish last week. But it had to be extended because of East-West wrangles over formulations which could crucially affect the course of the autumn conference on detente and human rights.

Delegates declined to give details of the Romanian proposal, but Western diplomatic sources said it could provide a way round Soviet bloc demands for a fixed cut-off date for the work of specialist working groups in the main fields -- including human rights.

"The basic thrust of the Ro-

manian proposal, from the West's point of view, would be to blur the issue of a cut-off date for the work of the groups," they said.

But they added that to achieve an overall agreement a compromise formula would also have to be found on East European insistence on some form of cut-off date for the conference as a whole.

Documents show CIA experimented on people to control, alter behaviour

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (R). — Documents thought to have been destroyed by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) now show it spent thousands of dollars in "human guinea pig" drug experiments to control behaviour and sexual patterns. The documents, released by the CIA yesterday, show the agency used private medical institutions to conduct experiments with mind-bending hallucinatory drugs such as LSD on university students, schizophrenics and normal people.

Their experiments, which continued for some 20 years, were prompted by fears that the Soviet Union and China had developed brainwashing techniques and ways of controlling the mind.

Former CIA Director Richard Helms has told Congressional committees that all documents relating to the programme, which first came to light

during Senate investigations of CIA abuses some years ago, had been destroyed.

But CIA Director Stansfield

Turner, who disclosed the existence of the documents, said new material was "uncovered among the agency's financial records in a search conducted after he took over as director this year."

Admiral Turner will later today be questioned by Congressional investigators about the previously secret documents, the first of a series to be released.

Congressional sources said

Admiral Turner would be asked why the agency took so long to disclose the nature of the drug experiment programme.

The CIA's investigations into altering sex patterns and other forms of human behaviour were discussed in a 1953 memorandum by Mr. Sydney Gottlieb, chief of the agency's chemical division.

The experiments began in the 1950s and ended in 1973. Copies of the documents were released to Reuters by the CIA in response to a written request to the agency.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Carter: No prison for marijuana possession

* WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (R). — President Jimmy Carter yesterday proposed an end to imprisonment for possession of small quantities of the drug marijuana and called for a reduction in the medicinal use of barbiturates by Americans. In a message to Congress launching a new effort to combat drug addiction, Mr. Carter said the U.S. government should make a sustained effort to discover why Americans were turning to drugs, including alcohol and cigarettes. Calling for changes in the federal law on marijuana, the president said its use should be discouraged, but action could be taken without labelling the marijuana smoker a criminal. He said people convicted of possessing up to one ounce of marijuana should be subject to fines instead of imprisonment, although individual states could impose whatever penalties they saw fit.

Israel accused of training Rhodesians

* LUSAKA, Aug. 3 (R). — Zambia has accused Israel of training Rhodesia's elite Selous Scouts. Mr. Festus Mulyai, a top defence official, told a meeting of district governors on Monday: "Israel is training the Selous Scouts who are carrying out operations on Mozambique. The Zambia National Defence forces have information on this." But he did not elaborate. The Selous Scouts are revered in black Africa and accused by Rhodesian nationalists of perpetrating atrocities in the name of black guerrillas fighting Rhodesia's widening bush war.

Pennsylvania flood's toll up to 72

* JOHNSTOWN, Pennsylvania, Aug. 3 (AFP). — Police uncovered three more bodies here yesterday, bringing the total number of deaths to 72 from floods which ravaged this eastern Pennsylvania town on July 20. Damage from the floods is estimated at more than \$200 million.

Lawyer's wife kidnapped in Argentina

* MAR DEL PLATA, Argentina, Aug. 3 (R). — The head of a lawyers' college here said his wife had been kidnapped by unidentified gunmen claiming to be members of the security forces. Senator Juan Mariano Ferro said the men came to their home before dawn and forced him to open the door at gunpoint. They tied him up and bundled his wife, a 31-year-old history professor, into a waiting car. Senora Ferro is the latest victim connected with the legal profession to have been kidnapped in this seaside resort, 400 kms. south of Buenos Aires, since a mid-July when 11 people including seven lawyers were abducted in one week. All the kidnappings, carried out by gunmen identifying themselves as members of the security forces, have the hallmarks of right-wing freelance death squads. Of the 11 people originally kidnapped one lawyer, Senor Norberto Oscar Centeno, was found dead, a second was rescued alive by security forces and a third was freed along with his wife. The others are still missing.

Another peace idea from Abie Nathan

* TEL AVIV, Aug. 3 (R). — Israeli children are being urged to smash their military toys as part of a new campaign by peace campaigner Abie Nathan. Youngsters who agree to have their toy guns and other weapons destroyed at a central collection point receive a scroll with the Biblical quotation from Isaiah: "And they shall not learn war any more..." Mr. Nathan, who operates a pirate radio station aboard his "Peace Ship" in the Mediterranean, has also offered to buy the complete stock of war toys from any shop which agrees not to sell them in future. One toy store chain has already agreed to the proposal.

150 miners feared dead in Mozambique disaster

MAPUTO, Mozambique Aug. 3 (R). — About 150 miners were feared killed in an explosion yesterday in a coal mine in Moatize in western Mozambique, the government announced here.

It said nine foreigners were killed in disorders that broke out following the disaster.

It said about 150 workers were buried when a violent explosion ripped through the mine "with little hope of their being rescued."

"Grave incidents and disorders" broke out following the accident and nine foreigners of various nationalities were killed, the announcement said.

A statement by the South African Chamber of Mines in

Johannesburg said today that Mozambique has asked South African help in attempts to save the coal miners trapped underground in the country's worst mining disaster.

First unconfirmed reports said Portuguese and Belgians were believed to be among the foreigners killed.

The government's communiqué said the Tete provincial government managed to restore order and that rescue operations were going on in the mine.

It gave no further details. There were reports that foreigners might have attacked foreign technicians employed at the mine.



HELICOPTER CRASH -- The wreckage of the helicopter piloted by Francis Gary Powers, former CIA spy pilot, lies on a field in Los Angeles Monday. The crash occurred while Powers was on a traffic-reporting assignment for a television station. Powers was famous for the 1960 incident in which his U-2 spy plane was brought down over the Soviet Union. (AP wirephoto)

Archbishop Makarios led Cyprus to independence but died before seeing the island safely out of its divisive conflict

NICOSIA, Aug. 3 (R). — Cypriot President Archbishop Makarios, who died of a heart attack here today aged 63, survived assassination attempts, exile and a coup against him during more than 20 years at the forefront of Cyprus' explosive politics.

The son of a shepherd, he led Cyprus to independence in 1960 and became the first president amid the divisive communal tensions and bitter Turkish-Greek rivalry that have dogged it ever since.

His bleakest hour came in 1974 when he was overthrown by the Greek-officered Cyprus National Guard in July and almost lost his life in an attack on his Presidential Palace.

Forced to flee the country, he went to London and watched from afar as the Turks invaded Cyprus and the island was wracked by bitter fighting. But Makarios never seemed to doubt that it was his destiny to return. Four-and-a-half months later he did so -- and he was welcomed back by his Greek-Cypriot supporters almost as a conquering hero.

The political and humanitarian problems he faced then were immense. A battered economy, continuing mistrust between Greek- and Turkish-Cypriots, the Turkish occupation of the northern part of Cyprus and a refugee problem involving about a third of the island's population.

However, daunting problems were something Makarios lived with since he first advanced to political power in the early 1950s. As both political and spiritual leader -- he was head of the Greek Orthodox Church in Cyprus -- he had to survive in one of the most complicated areas of conflict.

He always appeared a somewhat enigmatic figure. Some called him "cunning", others "a master politician".

Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş once described him

as "a very good listener -- but a man who could never change his mind."

Makarios' road to political power was a rough and often bloody one, involving exile and violence.

In power, even before the July 1974 coup, he faced continuing communal tension and a campaign of violent terror in favour of Enosis -- union with Greece -- and survived an assassination attempt.

But his popularity with the bulk of Greek-Cypriots -- they outnumber Turkish-Cypriots by four to one among a total population of 620,000 -- was never in doubt. He was re-elected President of Cyprus in 1968 with more than 95 per cent of the total vote, and returned unopposed for a third term in 1973.

He came back to the island in December 1974, after living abroad for 145 days, to a tumultuous and emotional welcome by a crowd of 100,000 in Nicosia. They cheered and chanted: "Makarios, Makarios, you are with us and we belong to you."

He was born on Aug. 13, 1913 in Panayia near Paphos and was christened Michael Mouskos.

He trained as a novice monk at the Abbey of Kykkos and later studied at Athens University, then at the School of Theology of Boston University, Massachusetts, under a scholarship granted by the World Council of Churches.

While still a student in Boston in 1950, he was elected Bishop of Kitium. Three years later he became Archbishop and Ethnarch (national leader) of Cyprus.

Makarios took an increasing part in lay affairs after his studies in America and at his suggestion an unofficial plebiscite was held in 1950 in which over 95 per cent of the island's Greek community voted

for union with Greece. Cyprus had been ruled by Britain since 1878.

His prestige as the champion of Enosis and leader of the Greek-Cypriots grew and he took the cause of union with Greece to international platforms on a world tour of "enlightenment."

In 1956 he was detained and exiled by Britain to the Seychelles Islands accused of involvement in the liberation army struggle. This touch of martyrdom helped to make him a hero.

He refused a British proposal to grant him freedom in exchange for a denunciation of violence. But he was released shortly afterwards in March 1957, on the understanding that he could not return to Cyprus. Eventually he withdrew his demands for Enosis and said he was prepared to accept independence under a United Nations guarantee.

In February 1959, Britain, Greece and Turkey met in London and agreed on the island's independence.

On Aug. 16, 1960, Cyprus became an independent republic with the archbishop as the first president and Dr. Fazil Kutchuk, leader of the Turkish community, Vice President.

Fierce fighting between the two communities broke out in December 1963, forcing the United Nations to send in peace-keeping troops in 1964 to keep Greek and Turkish-Cypriots from each others' throats.

Fighting broke out again in 1967, bringing Greece and Turkey to the brink of war before Athens removed Gen. George Grivas, leader of the Eoka guerrilla movement, who was still pursuing the dream of Enosis.

In March 1970 gunmen tried to shoot down the archbishop's helicopter. President Makarios stepped from the plane unharmed, although his pilot was wounded. A week later former

Interior Minister Polycarpus Georgiadis, an Eoka leader in the 1950's, was murdered.

The archbishop rejected all attempts to link this murder and the attempt on his life with the Greek government or Greek army officers. But only six months before, his government had banned the clandestine National Front, dedicated to Enosis.

Gen. Grivas returned from Athens clandestinely in September 1971. Some Greek-Cypriots suspected he had the support of the then Greek military government which from time to time had manifested its hostility to the archbishop.

Gen. Grivas directed an "Eoka B" organisation in a campaign of violence in the cause of Enosis against President Makarios' government.

With the death of the general at the age of 75 in January 1974, one of the main threats to the archbishop's rule seemed to have disappeared. But then his confrontation with Greek officers in the National Guard began. Makarios demanded the withdrawal of the 600 Greek officers who he said were involved in the Eoka movement.

Then on July 1974, as the Cypriot summer heat reached its peak, the National Guard launched its coup.

As mortar shells and machine-gun fire raked the blue-domed Presidential Palace, the archbishop was persuaded to seek safety in Paphos on the western shore of the island. He and his bodyguard drove at breakneck speed across the mountains, several times smashing through National Guard ambushes.

A former guerrilla leader, Mr. Nicos Sampson, was sworn in as president and Cyprus Radio announced that Makarios was dead.

But the archbishop replied from London: "I am alive and as long as I live I pledge to

devote all my energies for the benefit and liberation of the Cypriot people."

He had arrived in London, having been flown to safety from the British base of Akrotiri. "I am the elected president of Cyprus," he said on arrival, an attitude he maintained throughout the next few months in exile.

A few days later he went to the United Nations, was received as president and appealed to the Security Council for restoration of his country's independence.

The Turkish invasion of Cyprus began on July 20, and Greece mobilised its forces. Turkish troops thrust inland on Cyprus amid heavy fighting.

Three days later, Mr. Sampson resigned as president and Mr. Glafkos Clerides, Speaker of the House of Representatives, became interim president. On the same day the Greek military regime was overthrown after seven years of army rule.

On July 30 the foreign ministers of Britain, Greece and Turkey signed an agreement to consolidate the ceasefire in Cyprus, but the Cyprus peace co-

ference collapsed on Aug. 14.

Turkey launched a three-day military operation which captured about a third of Cyprus in the north.

The archbishop again appeared at the United Nations in October, calling for the withdrawal of Turkish and other foreign troops from Cyprus, but rejecting any idea of federation in the island.

On Nov. 29 he went to Athens for talks with Greek Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis on a common line towards a Cypriot peace settlement.

Finally, on Dec. 7, he arrived back in Nicosia, amid euphoria and adulation and with a pledge not to accept partition of the island. He called for negotiations between the Greek and Turkish communities to bring peace and unity to the troubled island.

In April this year the archbishop suffered a mild heart attack but he was fit enough to attend the Commonwealth conference in London in June -- when thousands of Greek-Cypriots living in England gave him an emotional welcome.

Archbishop Makarios, in ceremonial robes, performs his role as Cypriot religious leader.

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